## Abstract Submitted to the International Conference on Strongly Correlated Electron Systems University of Michigan, Ann Arbor August 6-10, 2001

## $\mu$ SR Studies on the Magnetic Kondo Compounds CeNi<sub>1-x</sub>Cu<sub>x</sub>

G. M. Kalvius<sup>1</sup>, E. Schreier<sup>1</sup>, A. Kratzer<sup>1</sup>, D. R. Noakes<sup>2</sup>, R. Wäppling<sup>3</sup>, J. I. Espeso<sup>4</sup>, J. C. Gómez Sal<sup>4</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> Physics Department, Technical University Munich, 85747 Garching, Germany
- <sup>2</sup> Department of Physics, Virginia State University, Petersburg VA, 23806 USA
- <sup>3</sup> Physics Department, University of Uppsala, 75121 Uppsala, Sweden
- <sup>4</sup> Faculty of Science, University of Cantabria, 39005 Santander, Spain

 $\mu$ SR spectroscopy was carried out down to 0.1K for three polycrystalline samples: CeNi<sub>0.8</sub>Cu<sub>0.2</sub>, La<sub>0.25</sub>Ce<sub>0.75</sub>Ni<sub>0.8</sub>Cu<sub>0.2</sub> and CeNi<sub>0.4</sub>Cu<sub>0.6</sub>. The initial formation of a spin-glass-like state (SGS) [1] was verified for all three materials. This state is not a normal spin frozen state but rather a dynamic short-range ordered (SRO) random spin system. It shows field hysteretic behaviour. The presence of strong magnetic inhomogeneities agree with the  $\mu$ SR data and a spin cluster system is a likely choice. The  $\mu$ SR data indicates that all the inhomogeneities must occur on the local  $\mu$ SR scale. At lower temperatures, below 1K, the  $\mu$ SR spectra are compatible with long-range magnetic order but require indeed spin disorder in the local scale. From the  $\mu$ SR point of view, the magnetic states of CeNi<sub>0.8</sub>Cu<sub>0.2</sub> and CeNi<sub>0.4</sub>Cu<sub>0.6</sub> are quite similar and not a simple FM spin arrangement. In addition,  $\mu$ SR in external fields indicates that fields on the order of 250G are not shielded by the sample and that saturation magnetization must be weak. In the La-based compound, the  $\mu$ SR data reveal the same characteristics but with smaller transition temperatures, as expected for magnetic dilutions.

[1] J. García Soldevilla et al., Phys. Rev. B, **61** (2000) 6821.